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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1921.

Governor Miller's Strong Start.

Governor MILLER, making his inaugural address, let fly no stormy words in condemning the squander which has piled around the State government until it is mired desperately, though, with a man like him to dig it out, not hopelessly. But the care with which he chose those words and the grim emphasis which he put upon them assure a killing frost on the waste of New York's funds.

Spoken by such a man as Governor MILLER is, in such a situation as he and the Legislature face, his language could not be mistaken by those who will hold administrative office with and under him or by those who will perform the legislative work of this, the greatest member of the Union. How clear a comprehension professional office seekers and politicians have of the new Governor's meaning is beautifully conveyed by the remarks of GEORGE A. GLYNN, Republican State Chairman, with their picturesque but perfect lucidity:

> "He will tread on the toes of a lot of people and maybe some of the toes will belong to you. But he'll tread on them.
>
> "He is going to cut with a merciless but impartial hand. For one thing, he intends to get rid of the army of idlers that is hanging around Albany."

In place of the do nothing workers but no limit spenders Governor MILLER and his administration are going to pick appointees who will have to be drafted and make personal sacrifice to serve the State. State bureaus with duplicate or useless functions will be the first to feel the Governor's knife. The government of New York, put on a business basis for the first time in years, with the costly uplifter and the unproductive job holder alike on the retired list, is going to give business returns to the groaning taxpayers of New York.

Political hacks destined to be thrown into the discard will fight Governor MILLER's homespun plan of economy, efficiency and sense. Selfish private interests seeking their own advantage at the expense of the people at large will try to thwart it. Sentimental busybodies dreaming that all the ills of the world can be cured merely by bunghole tapping of the public treasury will decry it. But, backed by the public support which he asks, Governor MILLER can win out with his clear headed, practical programme for the common sense people of this State.

The Commissioner of Education.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY's retirement from the offices of Commissioner of Education and president of the University of the State of New York lays on the Board of Regents, by whom his successor will be elected, a duty which must not be performed in haste or without the most careful study of the men available for this great office. The educational system, always of supreme importance in a democracy, is undergoing serious changes, and the necessity of maintaining it on the highest possible plane of efficiency is more widely recognized now than ever before.

The University of the State of New York, which is a supervising and examining body, not a teaching institution, has control over the State's entire system of public elementary, secondary and higher education. All educational corporations in the State are subject to visitation and inspection by the officers of the university. The broad authority it exercises makes clear the imperative need for a man as its chief executive who shall have vision, business sense and energy as well as academic titles.

A mediocre man, a lazy man, a man lacking the gift of leadership, may do incalculable harm as Commissioner of Education at a moment when the schools are being called upon to perform a constantly increasing amount of work. By general consent the educational system of the State has been selected as the instrument best suited for the campaign of Americanization now in progress. The heavier emphasis laid on this subject comes at a time in which the teaching staff has been upset to an unusual degree, and the difficulty of getting efficient class room teachers has been impressed on everybody. There is also a demand that the public schools attempt to prepare children for the tasks they may reasonably expect to do, and not to train all of them for an ideal only a few can attain. The adjustment of the school system to new ideas will require executive ability of the highest order, and the people of the State are entitled to look for it in the man who eventually is named as Commissioner of Education.

There is no reason why the Regents should not take all the time they need to find out the right man. A temporary vacancy in the office will not do the State anything like as much harm as would be caused by the selection of the wrong man for the work. At least 1,800,000 pupils are enrolled in the schools of New York State, and in their hands will soon be the welfare of the State. It is worth while to go to the greatest pains to get the right man to supervise their training.

Bushel Buying Power.

Mary's little lamb subsisted on unearned income, and that is what many of the denizens of the farm will have to do so long as the present disparity between farm prices and what we may call city prices continues. ALBA B. JOHNSON, president of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, believes the worst of the readjustment of business is over and advises everybody to buy now and start business going once more instead of waiting for lower prices.

But if the farmer were to buy from the city at present prices, paying the city at his farm prices, the agricultural population would soon find that its buying power had dissipated into thin air.

The farmer's buying power is measured in bushels rather than in dollars. In 1919 the farms produced wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton and other crops aggregating in value $14,087,995,000. In 1920 the aggregate value was $9,148,419,000. Those were the values in dollars. But the shrinkage in 1920 values was not due to smaller crops. It was due to lower prices. Here is the record of the principal yields (000,000 omitted):

	1919.	1920.
Corn, bushels	2,917	3,232
value	$3,934	$2,189
Wheat, bushels	934	789
value	$2,024	$1,140
Oats, bushels	1,248	1,524
value	$895	$719
Cotton, bales	11.0	12.9
value	$1,967	$914

An increase in production of bushels and bales resulted in a decreased buying power for those bushels and bales. The law of supply and demand caused a low price for each bushel of grain or bale of cotton, but the aggregate value of the larger crops might have given the farmer his usual buying power. That is, it might have if other things had gone down like his bushels. But they didn't.

In 1919, with corn at $1.50 a bushel, the farmer could buy a hat for five bushels of that product. In 1913, with corn at 50 cents, he could buy a hat for six bushels. The same hat to-day costs ten bushels of 70 cent corn. A year ago the farmer could buy two suits and an overcoat with a 500 pound bale of 35 cent cotton. He can buy about one suit now, with a little change left over for carfare.

That's what's the matter with the farmer's buying power. Seventy per cent. of Nebraska's wheat crop of 60,000,000 bushels is still on the farms. Eighty per cent. of North Dakota's 65,000,000 bushels is on the farms. Kansas farmers are burning their corn for fuel and are holding 50,000,000 bushels of wheat because they will not sell it at a loss. Cotton is stored on the plantations by the millions of bales. Tobacco is held back by the millions of pounds.

But that is only one side of the story. In the industrial centres mills have been closing down and throwing hundreds of thousands of city workers out of employment. The textile industry has been on half time, the steel industry has been operating at about two-thirds capacity. At high production costs—chiefly labor—their products cannot exchange.

The farmer will buy mill and factory goods—city goods—with his country goods when the exchange values of the two are brought closer together, and that can come only when the mill and factory and city worker accepts lower wages to permit lower mill and city prices. Then the farmer can buy if he receives sufficient credit to enable him to market his products.

M. Deschanel's Ambition.

Ex-President DESCHANEL of France, who was obliged by poor health to resign from his great office last fall, has so far recovered that he is once more seeking to enter public life, this time as a Senator from Eure et Loire. The electorate is said to be favorably disposed toward him, and it is expected that he will be successful.

The presence of a former Chief Executive of the State in the law making body is not so common an incident as to pass unnoticed, although the course DESCHANEL is following has not a few precedents here and abroad. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS became a member of the House of Representatives after his term as President, and in his distinguished service in that body earned the title "The Old Man Eloquent." When ANDREW JOHNSON left the White House he immediately began a campaign for vindication, appealing to his constituents at home for public office as a mark of their continued confidence. He had a hard row to hoe, but in 1875 he was elected to the Senate.

It is the opinion of many students of government that the nation should provide permanent membership in Congress for former Presidents, in order that their fellow countrymen might have the advantage in the councils of the state of their wisdom gained from experience. Official place, however, is not necessary for this. Colonel ROOSEVELT found no difficulty in getting the ear of the people after he left the President's chair, and any other ex-President who, like him, has a real message will always be heard when he speaks.

Our Immigration Laws.

This newspaper has frequently pointed out in the discussion of immigration problems that the United States has on its statute books to-day a law regulating the landing here of aliens which in most of its provisions is excellent. It contains an illogical and mischievous section barring illiterates from the country. Aside from this it is a law as good as we may reasonably hope to get.

Under this immigration law practically all individuals who are likely to prove undesirable residents of the country can be kept out of it. The mentally and physically weak, enemies of the Government, criminals, men and women of depraved life; the door can be shut in the face of every one of them. If through carelessness any of those who belong in the proscribed classifications do gain admittance they may be deported.

The fact that this law is in force seems to have been forgotten or ignored by those who have been trying to frighten us with talk of an uncounted horde of foreigners waiting to descend on America, overwhelm its population and destroy its institutions. Even officers of the Government in the immigration service itself have spoken as if there were no barrier of law between us and an invading host of criminals, beggars and disease stricken men and women.

Fortunately these alarming outgivings have not been accepted at their face value by everybody. Among organizations which instead of trembling with fright have looked into the facts about immigration is the Merchants Association of New York city, and the conclusions reached by its special committee after reading the statutes are set forth thus in a report just issued:

> "Your committee believes that these measures are sound and recommends that emphasis at this time be placed not on the addition of further restrictive measures but rather on the efficient administration of those already on the statute books."

In this sentence the committee does more than give its indorsement to the act regulating immigration; it points out the real weakness of the Government in dealing with immigrants. This lies in the failure to enforce the law consistently, impartially and energetically. If the law were applied rigidly at all ports of entry, if foreigners who contemplate coming here were told of its requirements and made to understand that those requirements would be vigorously upheld, there would be fewer undesirables and less foolish talk about them in the country.

Highway Transport.

In an address before the Institute of Transport at a recent meeting in London Lord MONTAGU of BEAULIEU, a British authority on inland transportation, said that if road traffic continued to increase at the present rate the width of the most used main roads would have to be doubled to take at least four lines of travel and that other trunk roads reserved for this new transportation should be built between populous centres from which radiated continual fast and heavy traffic. He continued:

> "Speed limits, as we know them to-day, will, of course, be abolished before long, at any rate on the open road, and when special roads for motor traffic are made, a development which I think is certain to come, the average speeds of passenger carrying motors will be equal to, if not in excess of, average railway passenger speeds to-day."

What Lord MONTAGU attempted in his address was to show the conditions which the rapidly increasing use of motor vehicles and the heavy demand for improved transportation facilities will bring in a by no means very remote future. For eighty years the railways have been the most important factor in inland traffic, but he does not see that this stage in the development of transportation is necessarily a permanent condition of affairs. Before the railways inland traffic was carried on entirely by means of roads, and the situation, as he now sees it, is that the country may be compelled once more for a very large proportion of its inland traffic to go back to the roads.

These roads of the future must be adequate to the new traffic. They must be thoroughfares straight and wide and built of some permanent or semi-permanent material such as glass or concrete that will stand up under the continual heavy traffic, and so well built that the annual upkeep, the most important expense to-day, will be reduced to a negligible figure. He sees a considerable change in motor vehicles. Lorries with tires of a size far larger than now exist will be employed for carrying small parcels, mails and perishable produce. Motor vehicles will be constructed with more than four wheels and trailers will come more and more into use, partly as a result of the very high taxes based on the power developed by the engine of the vehicle and partly to save expensive labor. He does not take a pessimistic view of the question of fuel supply, but believes that gas carried in metal cylinders or improved steam engines will furnish power even if the supply of petroleum becomes greatly reduced.

He believes, too, that many of the railways will find it to their advantage to convert some of their short roads into toll motor roads. The future of the railways, he says, seems to lie "in really fast trains, averaging over fifty miles an hour, heavy traffic in bulk, such as coal and iron, and in long night journeys by passenger trains."

The problems of transportation which Lord MONTAGU cites as existing in Great Britain are similar to those in the large cities and populous districts in America, and some of the solutions which he suggests might in a measure find application in this country. But the question of railroad traffic is naturally different in America from what it is in Great Britain. Distances in the latter country are much shorter than in the United States and the short hauls in which the motor car is employed to the greatest advantage can be made profitably and successfully. In fact, motor transport of goods between New York and nearby cities has recently increased to such an extent and is in such a state of development that it might in part realize Lord MONTAGU's vision of the future.

The idea which Lord MONTAGU puts foremost is that good roads are a great asset of a country, and that the means of transportation which they furnish are very important factors in a nation's strength. "The nation that neglects the development of its transport in the future," he says, "will cease to exist as a power in the world." RUDYARD KIPLING expressed the same thought when, in defining civilization in its broadest and truest sense, he said: "Transportation is civilization."

One Man Who Held a Grudge.

Private SAMUEL BERMAN, serving at Camp Lee, Virginia, in the days when khaki was the wear for all good men, had as his company commander Captain B. R. FINK, with whom he did not get on well. Private BERMAN meditated revenge.

The war over, Private BERMAN and Captain FINK shed their uniforms, but BERMAN nursed his scheme of vengeance. FINK weighed 210 pounds, BERMAN 190. So BERMAN, having learned in the army what systematic exercise will do for a man, set to work to overcome this handicap of twenty pounds. And on New Year's Day BERMAN met FINK in Norfolk, Virginia, according to our neighbor the *Tribune*, and gave him a scientific beating. The police judge fined the victorious ex-private $10, which BERMAN said was a small price to pay for his pleasure.

BERMAN is not one of those who forget. Many a schoolboy has sworn a mighty oath to grow up and beat the principal. Few of them have sufficient strength of character to live up to this resolve. Men are not unlike boys in such things. Mighty few of them are able to hold a grudge for two weeks, let alone two years. To nurse all our grievances would take too much time. The blaze of indignation started by an impudent clerk, by a clumsy fellow traveller in the subway, even by a deliberate insult, may result in high words or an immediate blow, but a day later it is forgotten. This is a fortunate thing. If we did not erase from our minds the resentment and the anger which are aroused within us by the accidents of every day life there would not be a sweet disposition left in the world.

We admire ex-Private BERMAN's pertinacity, and if he is as faithful in all things as he has been in his intention to thump ex-Captain FINK he will become a great man.

Said a distributer of films: "When a director [of moving picture plays] is working on his own capital he's less likely to be temperamental." This, clearly lettered on bronze, would make an admirable adornment, solidly set, conspicuously placed, on the walls of the chambers of Congress.

One hundred and twenty million pounds of fish were unloaded on Boston wharves in 1920. There is nothing transcendental about the winsome quality in Boston's favorite cake.

Archeologists have discovered a forty-five story apartment house in the Southwest desert. It is tenantless, but whether because of high rents or low temperature in the living rooms is yet to be determined.

A billion gallons a day of water intended for the use of New York city now run to waste over the Croton Lake dam. Few can have realized that it took so much liquid to supply the innocent part of highballs.

The Irishman of Italy.

The Irishman of Italy
 Is G. d'Annunzio!
Though small and weak and brittle, he
 Could surely make things go.
A scrap to him was meat and drink,
 And when the war was done,
And fighting mostly on the blink,
 He fought his mother's son!

Upon the Adriatic's shore
 Italia bloomed, a rose.
D'Annunzio was feeling sore
 And so a thorn he chose.
Fiume was the sorest spot;
 The Big Three said, "Tis gone,
D'Anhunzio balled up the plot
 And switched the spotlight on.

Then Gabriele puffed out his chest
 And gave his horn a toot.
Fiume danced, and for the rest
 It didn't give a hoot.
Now falls the drama's final shade—
 Was't jest or tragedy?
The warrior must sheathe his blade
 And—turn to poetry!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Arms for Good Citizens.

Qualifying Tests Proposed in Place of the Sullivan Law.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Some appropriate action should be taken by the Legislature which would at least change the effect of the Sullivan law. But not every person can properly use small arms.

Why not allow all citizens who have demonstrated their ability to use a pistol or revolver to have and possess one, provided that such right shall not be extended to any person previously convicted of a crime? It is very doubtful that gunmen would avail themselves of the opportunity of qualifying before the authorized officers. READER.

NEW YORK, January 1.

Eggs an Example.

Supply and Price in the East Depend on Western Grain Prices.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: With wheat selling on the great exchanges of the world at, say, $1.66 a bushel it is folly for a farmer to borrow money to hold his wheat for a $3 market.

We dairy farmers in the East need the bran and middlings resulting from the manufacture of flour to feed our stock; we need the corn and corn products, the oats, both whole and ground, by the million bushels for the same purpose.

The prosperity of one part of the country reflects in all parts. Were the Western grain growers to release enough grain to supply the demand at a price obtainable on a free and open market—and no other price can be had for any length of time—they could pay their bills without the aid of their banks. And nature has been very generous in the last season to all of us, and every one of those grain growers has harvested more grain than in his wildest flights of imagination he dared to expect. This means a lower actual cost of production.

The Eastern stock feeder can produce milk at a lower cost; beef and pork, butter and cheese, eggs and poultry, all food products that depend on grain to be developed, can be placed in the hands of the consumer at a more attractive price if the price of grain is lower.

Take as an example eggs, at present the highest priced article of food on the market. The poultryman feeds a bushel of feed a day; owing to the high price and difficulty in obtaining the most approved grains he is able to collect but one dozen eggs a day, for which he receives $1. With a liberal supply and a fair price he feeds lavishly of the most approved foods and collects four dozen eggs a day, for which he receives, say, 75 cents a dozen.

Do not both the hen man and the consumer profit? GEORGE E. HOWELL.

HOWELLS, January 1.

A Flat Tax on Cash.

Substitute Proposed for Taxes on Sales or Excess Profits.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A cumulative sales tax to yield $1,500,000,000 would involve as many complications in its computation as does the excess profits tax and cost as much to collect. Representative Mott has introduced a measure which would place the entire burden of taxation on consumers. Of these approximately 90 per cent. are wage, salary and fee earners, already distressed to live within their incomes, not to mention those who will be deprived of their incomes during business adjustment.

That business should be relieved from taxes on book profits based on inventories of constantly changing values there can be no denial. That it should be relieved of all taxation is more than it would expect. As in a year of declining inventory values cash reserves are depleted to a point below tax requirements under existing laws, and as no business can be profitable that must borrow money for such obligations, present methods of taxation, as applied to business, are fundamentally wrong.

A reasonable tax is one based on actual receipts from sales and other income, less actual payments for merchandise, fixed charges and necessary expenses; in short, a flat tax on cash, not book profits. Such taxation would admit of no exemption on invested capital or deductions for depreciation, depletion and losses, speculative or otherwise, as these are properly charges against surplus or capital, not income.

The tax suggested could be readily computed, would require no complicated tax forms and therefore no army of clerks to audit them. The opportunity for reducing Government expenditures is an important consideration.

F. W. RICHARDSON, C. P. A.

NEW YORK, January 1.

Palm Beach's Cocoanuts.

Story of a Shipwreck and a Battle With Sharks and Alligators.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Where did George N. Churchill obtain the stuff contained in his letter about Palm Beach cocoanut trees? Anyway, he is all wrong.

I lived on and near the Indian River from 1884 to 1900, and heard the true account hundreds of times of how the cocoanut trees were planted.

Two men, Harley Hammond, who still lives on the strip of land between Lake Worth and the ocean, and Merritt Robinson, for whom Merritt Island on the Indian River was named—and he still lives at Sanford, Fla.—were wrecked in the surf off Palm Beach in a schooner loaded with cocoanuts. They were attacked by a school of sharks and fought them with cocoanuts—they were all finally washed ashore, except the sharks. But their troubles had only then begun, for they had to use the same cocoanuts to fight the alligators.

That's the true story of Palm Beach's cocoanuts, Mr. Churchill notwithstanding. H. M. P.

NEW YORK, January 1.

Garroting Stopped by the Lash.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I can confirm "H. P. F." as to the effect of the lash in crimes of violence.

I was in London at the time garroting came in in the later '70s. I am sure of my date as my father was a victim of the garroters.

The law is still on the books, but is only used in cases of extreme violence and occasionally on a wife beater.

NEW YORK, January 1. V. R.

Crimean Veterans.

From the London Daily Mail.

Four Crimean veterans whose ages totalled 321 years attended the funeral at Portsmouth of William West, 83, who served in the navy in the Crimean war.

Albert Coates Again Directs Symphony

Gives Intensely Interesting Concert With Rachmaninov, Russian Pianist Composer, as the Soloist.

Albert Coates directed again at the concert of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. The numbers on the programme were the first symphony of Brahms, Tschaikowsky's B flat piano concerto and Scriabine's "Poeme de l'Extase." The pianist was the distinguished Russian composer Sergei Rachmaninov. The audience was in certain respects noteworthy, since it contained almost every conductor, pianist, violinist and manager of importance in New York.

Mr. Coates had his own reading of the Brahms symphony, but it was one which could not have aroused pointed antagonism in the breast of any except those who long ago accepted Buelow as the law and the gospel. Mr. Coates began the reprise of the first movement at a very rapid tempo, but a subsequent slackening of the pace disclosed an artistic purpose. He also had the third movement played unusually fast and here there was more room for question. In fact the movement did not sound well.

But the other three, and particularly the last, were admirably done. Mr. Coates showed a fine feeling for the character of Brahms's polyphony. He gave full but not too much value to the inner voices and he laid stress on certain harmonic transitions which are sometimes treated lightly. The reading of the symphony as a whole was warm, even enthusiastic, yet clear and symmetrical in plan. It published eloquently the content of this mighty work. Did not Buelow call it the tenth symphony? No; it is the first, the first of a new era in symphonic composition, the gateway to a new world of expression, a creation, almost a revelation, and a precious gift of immortal genius.

It was evident that Mr. Coates cherished a deep affection for the art of Scriabine. His interpretation of the "Poeme de l'Extase" aroused doubts as to whether we ever before had heard aright the thought of this idealistic and intangible music. One may say without hesitation that it would not have been written if "Tristan und Isolde" had not been written first. But that is true of so much later music. Scriabine learned methods of expression from Wagner, but he adapted them to his own needs. This poem is assuredly characteristic. And it is music of the modern type, blazing with color effects, reeking with impressionism, but poetic in mood and style. Mr. Coates conducted it superbly and the orchestra played it magnificently.

Less need be said about the performance of the concerto, which is an old and well beloved friend. Mr. Rachmaninov showed a fine feeling for the music of his famous countryman. His technic was not always impeccable, but he played like an artist of wide sympathies and sincere emotion. The accompaniment was good. Mr. Coates evidently knew the concerto well and directed with confidence and authority. The entire concert was intensely interesting and without doubt when Mr. Coates returns to London he will carry with him memories of a notable afternoon.

Spanish Violinist Pleases.

The Spanish violinist, Joan Manen, who gave his first recital here earlier in the season, appeared as the soloist at the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday. Pablo Casals, the Spanish 'cellist, was to have been the soloist, but his arrival from Spain has been delayed. Mr. Manen played Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnol." His performance had a lovely, pure tone, sympathetic feeling and rhythmic beauty to commend it. In style there were elegance and finish rather than great brilliancy. The scherzo and andante were given with rare grace and delicacy. The number was warmly received. Mr. Stransky and the orchestra gave fine performances of Dvorak's "New World" symphony and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." The list closed with Berlioz's "Hungarian" march.

Varied Americana Collection.

One of the most important and varied collections of Americana which have been offered in many years will be put on public view to-day at the Anderson Galleries, to be sold on the afternoons of January 10, 11 and 12. The matter here shown comes from the collections of Mrs. W. M. Brickner and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, both of New York city, and includes among other varieties an important autograph letter written by Button Gwinnett of Georgia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The letter is addressed to Mr. Benjamin Sheftal of Savannah, an ancestor of the present owner, Mrs. Buickner, and is said to be the longest letter in his hand ever offered at public auction.

Another item of interest in the collection is an orderly book of the American Revolution, giving an account, evidently by a British subaltern, of the battle of Lexington and Concord, the battle of Bunker Hill, the campaign and surrender of Burgoyne. The proceedings in the trial of Benedict Arnold, three rare book plates by Paul Revere, the original edition of the act incorporating the town of Brooklyn as a village, the exceedingly rare first edition of Hakluyt's translation of Galvano's "Discovery of the World," and a rare Newark tract are among other interesting items shown. There are many early American imprints, long runs of uncommon American almanacs, early laws of many States, rare broadsides, including two Maryland broadsides printed at Annapolis in 1707, unrecorded tracts and books, together with other pieces of which the item offered is the only one known or one of but a few copies located.

Concert for Babies' Hospital.

The concert for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital held at Carnegie Hall last evening, in which Fritz Kreisler and the National Symphony Orchestra took part, was an artistic and financial success. The committee under whose auspices the concert was held was composed of Mmes. John Jay Knox, Oliver G. Jennings, John B. Calvert, Henry M. Alexander, Andrew Carnegie, William Goadby Loew, Herbert Lee Pratt, William Loew Rice, Henry I. Riker, Edward Van Ingen and Emily A. Watson and Miss Ellen L. Adee.

King Honors Gatti-Casazza.

King Victor Emmanuel has honored Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with the nomination as Grand Officer of the Royal Crown of Italy.

The Pilgrim Postage Stamp.

I met the Mayflower sailing
 Upon a penny sea;
The doughty vessel hailing,
 I asked what news might be.

"Affairs are going badly,"
 The woful Pilgrims cried,
"And we are thinking sadly
 We never should have tried.

"No longer are we chipper,
 And heavy are our fears;
With Burleson for skipper
 We may not land for years."

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

Wild Life Is Threatened.

A New Jersey Plea for Protection for Birds and Animals.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: One of the worst features of the present bird situation is that conservationists are unable to agree among themselves. Having written a splendid letter on bird protection to your paper Archibald C. Weeks proceeds to damn song birds because they eat, to declare war on squirrels and rabbits, to make a treaty of alliance with cats—the birds' worst enemy—and to abolish public game farms.

Writers in *American Forestry*, the magazine of the American Conservation Society, have told us repeatedly and emphatically that the insect devouring habit of song birds is the only protection that exists for foliage and growing crops, but Mr. Weeks prefers to have the song bird out of the crop business entirely. Most conservationists have long supposed it to be a part of the A B Cs of their business to protect the birds from cats, whose pet hobby is to get busy in the early daylight hours of summer mornings and destroy nests of young birds. Squirrels and rabbits are destructive, no doubt, but they are surely deserving of some consideration.

As for the public game farm, I suppose the bird sanctuaries would come under that head. The bird sanctuaries are the creations of the American Conservation Society and are reservoirs of game scattered throughout the continent, meant to overflow and furnish good, honest sport in their adjacent territory. They establish a perpetual closed season over a limited area, excepting for game hogs, poachers and doctrinaires. The conservation society people have expressed themselves as delighted with the results of the sanctuary system and give it credit for the reappearance of a number of wild species long on the verge of extermination.

I recently attended a meeting of the New Jersey Fish and Game Protective League, and as I listened to the report of this and that committee from various parts of the State I noticed the same old story, of everything on the ragged edge of extermination, fish and birds and wild animals alike, and it seemed to me that to-day is not the day for broadmindedness and liberality. The situation is so far advanced that a square deal isn't going to help the wild life; what it requires to live is thoroughgoing and uncompromising protection and conservation that plays safe first, last and all the time.

The safest course is to go to headquarters for conservation dope—the American Conservation Society, whose propaganda might, could, would and should be relayed by the great newspapers and their local understudies to every fireside in the land as part of their America first drive.

HOWARD M. CANOUNE,
Chairman Netherwood Bird Sanctuary.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 1.

Giving Fish a Chance.

Restrictions Proposed on the Present Continuous Pursuit.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your editorial article "What Chance Has a Fish?" you overlook the matter of the market fishermen who begin in November in Florida waters and follow the fish up the coast, reaching this latitude in midsummer and remaining until the season ends in October.

If we had a migratory fish law perhaps the fish would have nearly as good a chance as the proverbial snowball in hades. Your comments recently on the beneficial effect of the migratory bird law indicate what can be accomplished by wise legislation in the interest of conservation.

California on the Pacific and Massachusetts on the Atlantic coast have shown the way by affirming jurisdiction over the three mile limit, thereby giving their conservation commissions jurisdiction over this zone. If our State would do the same, and a small body of the citizens of the greater city have tried in vain the past two years to have this done and are still trying, it would tend to conserve our food fish.

Other coast States would undoubtedly do likewise. Some years ago a Representative of Maryland introduced in Congress a bill of this sort but it was buried in the committee to which it was assigned.

The mesh of the pound nets which fringe the coast should be increased to a size large enough to allow the small species and the immature of the larger to pass through and take a chance with the other varieties of nets as they grow older. If some regulations are not imposed by law the next generation will probably read of salt water fishing as they now do of hunting the buffalo.

EDWARD CRAMER.

BROOKLYN, January 1.

Challenge of a Sullivan.

He Calls for the Production of Any Scotchman Bearing His Name.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Carrying as I do the good old Irish name of Sullivan but being an American on the mother's side of 1812 ancestry and on the father's side of 1848, I am very much amused at two letters in your paper. One is signed "Veritas," the other "George Harrison McAdam."

The question that arises in my mind after reading these two letters is, How long does a Scotchman have to live in Ireland before he is considered Irish, and how short does an Irishman have to live in Scotland to be Scotch?

Why is it that Ireland is the only country in the world that is not properly credited with the doings of her own sons? Read the Encyclopædia Britannica and you will find every Irishman who helped to make world history classified as British when even the legal term of the British nations is "Great Britain and Ireland."

I would also ask Mr. McAdam to give me the address of any one by the name of Sullivan who will admit he is Scotch. Also, where he gets his information that the Kellys and Sullivans, the Os and the Macs of Revolutionary times were Scotch. JOHN FRANKLIN SULLIVAN.

BROOKLYN, January 1.

The Sky Line.

The man in the moon boasted,
"Lacking a cellar, an attic is a pretty good place to get full," he cried.

Something New.

We still wear last year's coat
 And last year's derby, too;
Thank heaven now we note
 At least a year is new.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh south winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair with moderate temperature; moderate westerly winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh southerly winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh southerly winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Air pressure is abnormally low over the northern half of the country, with centres of lowest barometer over the St. Lawrence Valley and Alberta, Canada. Pressure is relatively high over the Southern States from California eastward to the Carolinas. There have been general rains within the last twenty-four hours east of the Mississippi River and also in the North Pacific States, Idaho and Western Montana.

Temperatures remain above the normal in practically all parts of the country, readings being decidedly above normal over the Northwestern States and the Atlantic States.

The outlook is for unsettled weather in the region of the great lakes and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during to-morrow and Tuesday. Temperatures above the normal for this date will continue general east over the Mississippi River through Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	62	40	29.90	..	Clear
Albany	52	44	29.76	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	52	46	29.86	..	Clear
Baltimore	62	52	29.86	..	Clear
Bismarck	24	..	29.54	..	Cloudy
Boston	54	50	29.70	.04	Clear
Buffalo	38	36	29.80	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	56	..	30.00	..	Clear
Charleston	66	58	29.98	.06	Foggy
Chicago	38	34	29.86	..	Clear
Cleveland	36	34	29.94	..	Cloudy
Denver	50	..	29.70	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Detroit	36	34	29.86	..	Cloudy
Galveston	58	..	29.94	..	Cloudy
Helena	46	40	29.48	.02	Rainy
Jacksonville	68	62	30.00	.90	Pt.Cl'dy
Kansas City	52	..	29.84	..	Clear
Los Angeles	70	..	30.02	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Milwaukee	34	30	29.80	..	Clear
New Orleans	70	60	29.96	.02	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	54	44	29.90	..	Clear
Philadelphia	60	50	29.86	.02	Clear
Pittsburg	44	38	29.94	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	48	42	29.64	.02	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Ore.	52	..	29.76	.46	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	42	32	29.88	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	68	64	29.90	..	Clear
San Diego	70	60	29.98	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	54	..	30.12	..	Cloudy
Seattle	50	46	29.68	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	54	34	29.90	..	Clear
St. Paul	54	44	29.70	..	Clear
Washington	64	52	29.88	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.80	29.81
Humidity	79	51
Wind—direction	S.	W.
Wind—velocity	20	17
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	48	1 P. M.	53	6 P. M.	51
9 A. M.	50	2 P. M.	54	7 P. M.	50
10 A. M.	48	3 P. M.	55	8 P. M.	49
11 A. M.	48	4 P. M.	54	9 P. M.	47
12 M.	50	5 P. M.	53	10 P. M.	45

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	50	16	6 P. M.	51	18
12 M.	50	19	9 P. M.	47	18
3 P. M.	55	21	12 Mid.	44	16

Highest temperature, 55, at 3:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 45, at 12:15 A. M.
Average temperature, 50.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Prof. Charles Zueblin will lecture on "Emerson and Boston," under the auspices of the League for Political Education, at the Park Theatre, Columbus Circle, at 11 A. M. and again at the same hour and place to-morrow.

The annual entertainment of the Woman's Democratic Club of the John F. Curry Association will be held at the Palm Garden in the evening.

The Eighty-second Division Association will meet for the election of officers at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 305 East Twenty-third street, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Frederick Schleiter will lecture on "The Unconscious Motives of Life," under auspices of the People's School of Philosophy, at Manhattan Trade School, Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, at 8 P. M.

Edward T. Newell will deliver an illustrated lecture on his travels in Greece and Italy at the rooms of the American Numismatic Society, Broadway, near 155th street, at 8:15 P. M.

Miss Emma R. Steiner will lecture on "Alaska and Her Wonderful Resources," at Public School 90, 228 West 148th street at 8:15 P. M.

Major George H. Putnam will speak on "The Relations of England and America," at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, at 8:15 P. M.

Entertainment and dance, Boys Club of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Waldorf, 8 P. M.

Dinner to Gen. Nivelle of the French army by the Society of the Cincinnati, Waldorf, 7 P. M.

Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Russell Sage Foundation, 105 East Twenty-second street, 2 P. M., and at Palace Casino, 135th street and Madison avenue, 8 P. M.

Convention of the Motor Truck Association of America, Twelfth Regiment Armory, 2 and 8 P. M.

Meeting, Philanthropia Society, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Meeting, Government Club, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Rehearsal of the Glee Club of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Hotel Astor, 8 P. M.

Annual dinner, Freeport Police Department, Police Headquarters, Freeport, L. I., 7 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"Trend of the Times," by Dr. John R. Randall, at Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixteenth street.

"Trend of the Times," by George A. Hastings, at Public School 165, 225 West 108th st.

"Trend of the Times," by Prof. William B. Otis, Ph. D., at Pilgrim Hall, Fifty-sixth street and Broadway.

"Trend of the Times," by Prof. Nelson P. Mead, Ph. D., at Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road, The Bronx.

"Fluorine, Chlorine and Their Acids," by Prof. W. L. Estabrooke, Ph. D., at Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth street west of First avenue. The continuation of a course of twenty-eight lectures commenced in October. Illustrated by stereopticon views and experiments. Note—Night changed from Tuesday to Monday.

"Life Insurance," by Capt. F. G. Hopson, at Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

"Lest We Forget," by Miss Lois A. Bangs, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh street.

"The Play Ground of Europe," by Miss Ellen Marie Jensen, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets. Illustrated.

"Alaska and Her Wonderful Resources," by Miss Emma R. Steiner, at Public School 90, 228 West 148th street.

A course of three lectures on "Astronomy," the first being "How Astronomy Arose," by Garrett P. Serviss, at Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street. Illustrated.

"Irish Poetry and Irish People," Owen McPhilomy, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth street.

"The Growth of American Music in the Last Fifty Years," by Miss Maria Paz Ginsborg, at Evander Childs High School, 184th street and Field place, The Bronx. Illustrated by songs.

BROOKLYN.

"Trend of the Times," by Mrs. Mary E. Lease, at Bushwick High School, Irving avenue, Madison and Woodbine streets.

"Japan," by Hamilton Holt, at Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue and Keap street. Stereopticon views.

"Relations Between America and England," by Major George Haven Putnam, at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush avenue near Church avenue.

A course of five lectures on "Men Who Are Making America," the first being "Thomas A. Edison," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, at Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue and Fifth street.

"New York's Debt to the Dutch Settlers," by Miss Lavinia S. Meday, at Brooklyn Public Library, Greenpoint branch, Norman avenue and Leonard street.

"The Work of the Interallied Rhineland Commission," by William T. Museus, at Richmond Hill High School, Stoothoff and Ridgewood avenues, Richmond Hill, L. I.

"A Summer in Switzerland," by James A. Cruikshank, at Public School 97, Eighty-fifth and Shipley streets, Woodhaven, L. I. Stereopticon views.

MISS MacSWINEY TO SPEAK.

Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, will make her first public address in this city at a meeting Thursday evening in Madison Square Garden arranged by the New York State Committee for the Relief of Suffering in Ireland. Former Gov. Smith, Judge Alfred J. Talley, Frank P. Walsh and others will also speak.